# 陕西中考往年英语作文范文(推荐6篇)

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*陕西中考往年英语作文范文 第一篇1。 头绪分明，脉络清楚写好记叙文，首先要头绪分明，脉络清楚，明确文章要求写什么。要对所写的事件或人物进行分析，弄清事件发生、发展一直到结束的整个过程，然后再收集选取素材。这些素材都应该跟上述五个“ W ”和...*

**陕西中考往年英语作文范文 第一篇**

1。 头绪分明，脉络清楚

写好记叙文，首先要头绪分明，脉络清楚，明确文章要求写什么。要对所写的事件或人物进行分析，弄清事件发生、发展一直到结束的整个过程，然后再收集选取素材。这些素材都应该跟上述五个“ W ”和一个“ H ”有关。尽管不是每篇记叙文里都必须包括这些“ W ”和“ H ”，但动笔之前，围绕五个“ W ”和“ H ”进行构思是必不可少的。

2。 突出中心，详略得当

在文章的框架确定后，对支持故事的素材的选取是很关键的。选材要注意取舍，应该从表现文章主题的需要出发，分清主次，定好详略。要突出重点，详写细述那些能表现文章主题的重要情节，略写粗述那么非关键的次要情节。面面俱到反而使情节罗列化，使人不得要领。这一点是写好记叙文要解决的一个基本问题，也需要一定的技巧。如：

One night a man came to our house and told me， \_There is a family with eight children。 They have not eaten for days。\_ I took some food with me and went。

When I finally came to that family， I saw the faces of those little children disfigured （破坏外貌） by hunger。 There was no sorrow or sadness in their faces， just the deep pain of hunger。

I gave the rice to the mother。 She pided the rice in two， and went out， carrying half the rice。 When she came back， I asked her， \_Where did you go?\_ she gave me this simple answer， \_To my neighbors — they are hungry also!\_

3。 用活语言，准确生动

记叙文要用具体的事件和生动的语言对人、事、物加以叙述。一篇好的记叙文的语言既要准确、生动，又要表现力强，这样才能把人、事描写得具体生动，其可读性才强。试比较下面一篇例文修改的前后效果。

原文：

One day Xiaoqiang was wandering away。 He was soon lost among people and traffic。 He could not find the way back home and started crying。 Just then， two young students who were passing by found him standing alone in front of a shop and crying。 They went up to Xiaoqiang and asked him what had happened。 Xiaoqiang told them how he got lost and where he lived。 The two students decided to take him home。 Mother was pleased to see Xiaoqiang come back safe and sound。 She invited the two students into the house and gave them some money， but they didn＇t take it。 She served them with tea but they left。

修改后：

The other day， five-year-old Xiaoqiang left home alone and wandered happily in the street。 After some time， he felt hungry so he wanted to go back home。 But he found he was lost among the crowded people and heavy traffic。 When he could not find the way home， he started and crying。 Just then， two young students who were passing by from school found him sanding crying in front of a shop。 They immediately went up to him。

\_Little boy， why are you standing here crying?\_ they asked。

\_I want Mom， I go home。\_ said the boy， still crying。

\_Don＇t worry， we＇ll send you home。\_

And they spent the next two hours looking for the boy＇s house。 With the help of a policeman， they finally found it。

When the worried mother saw her son come back safe and sound， she was so thankful and she invited the students into her house。 Gratefully， she offered them some money， saying it was a way to express her thanks， but the young students firmly refused it and left without even a cup of tea。

**陕西中考往年英语作文范文 第二篇**

Last Sunday, Jim went out to fly a kite. The kite flew highly in the sky. Jim ran with it happily.

Suddenly the line was broken and the kite flew away. Soon it disappeared. Where was it?

Jim had no idea. So he had to run here and there to look for the kite. At last he saw it on the top of the tree. He tried to get it down. But he couldn’t. He felt sad.

**陕西中考往年英语作文范文 第三篇**

阅读收藏

中考报名

中招计划

志愿填报

中考体育

中考签约

中考分数线

中考真题

中考一模

中考二模

中考作文

中考复习

中考说明

师大附属中学

西安八十五中

西安第一中学

西工大附中

西安八十三中

西安八十九中学

期中试题

期末试题

月考试题

单元测试

模拟试题

中考压轴题

中考报考时间

中考分数线

中考成绩查询

中考满分作文

中考志愿填报

**陕西中考往年英语作文范文 第四篇**

1。 叙述的人称

英语的记叙文一般是以第一或第三人称的角度来叙述的。用第一称表示的是由叙述者亲眼所见、亲耳所闻的经历。它的优点在于能把故事的情节通过“我”来传达给读者，使人到真实可信，如身临其境。如：

The other day， I was driving along the street。 Suddenly， a car lost its control and ran directly towards me fast。 I was so frightened that I quickly turned to the left side。 But it was too late。 The car hit my bike and I fell off it。

Little Tom was going to school with an umbrella， for it was raining hard。 On the way， he saw an old woman walking in the rain with nothing to cover。 Tom went up to the old woman and wanted to share the umbrella with her， but he was too short。 What could he do? Then he had a good idea。

2。 动词的时态

在记叙文中，记和叙都离不开动词。所以动词出现率最高，且富于变化。记叙文中用得最多的是动词的过去的\\\'，这是英语记叙文区别于汉语记叙文的关键之处。英语写作的优美之处就在于这些动词时态的变化，正是这一点才使得所记、所叙有鲜活的动态感、鲜明的层次感和立体感。

3。 叙述的顺序

记叙一件事要有一定的顺序。无论是顺叙、倒叙、插叙还是补叙，都要让读者能弄清事情的来龙去脉。顺叙最容易操作，较容易给读者提供有关事情的空间和时间线索。但这种方法也容易使文章显得平铺直叙，读起来平淡乏味。倒叙、插叙、补叙等叙述方法能有效地提高文章的结构效果，让所叙之事跌宕起伏，使读者在阅读时思维产生较大的跳跃，从而为文章所吸引，深入其中。但这些方法如果使用不当，则容易弄巧成拙，使文章结构散乱，头绪不清，让读者不知所云。

4。 叙述的过渡

过渡在上下文中起着承上启下、融会贯通的作用。过渡往往用在地点转移或时间、事件转换以及由概括说明到具体叙述时。如：

In my summer holidays， I did a lot of things。 Apart form doing my homework， reading an English novel， watching TV and doing some housework， I went on a trip to Qingdao。 It is really a beautiful city。 There are many places of interest to see。 But what impressed me most was the sunrise。

The next morning I got up early。 I was very happy because it was a fine day。 By the time I got to the beach， the clouds on the horizon were turning red。 In a little while， a small part of the sun was gradually appearing。 The sun was very red， not shining。 It rose slowly。 At last it broke through the red clouds and jumped above the sea， just like a deep-red ball。 At the same time the clouds and the sea water became red and bright。

What a moving and unforgettable scene!

5。 叙述与对话

引用故事情节中主要人物的对话是记叙文提高表现力的一种好方法。适当地用直接引语代替间接的主观叙述，可以客观生动地反映人物的性格、品质和心理状态，使记叙生动、有趣，使文章内容更加充实、具体。试比较下面两段的叙述效果：

I was in the kitchen， and I was cooking something。 Suddenly I heard a loud noise from the front。 I thought maybe someone was knocking the door。 I asked who it was but I heard no reply。 After a while I saw my cat running across the parlor。 I realized it was the cat。 I felt released。

**陕西中考往年英语作文范文 第五篇**

在，陕西为秦国治地，故简称“秦”，在此基础上发祥和成长起来的古老而又年轻的饮食风味与历史文化结合称之为“秦食文化”，它以陕西为中心，地理位置可以拓展到整个。历史上，因当时的`政治、经济、文化、贸易的发展，陕西，尤其是，形成众多名胜，内外交流相当频繁，这也带来了陕西膳食饮馔的进步发展。

具有代表性的“秦食文化”菜谱主要由衙门菜、商贾菜、市肆菜、民间菜和清真菜等组成。衙门菜，又称官府菜，历史悠久，典雅厚实，如“带把肘子”、“箸头春”等。商贾菜则以名贵取胜，如“金钱发菜”、“佛手鱼翅”等。市肆菜以等重镇中心的名楼、名店的肴馔为主，招徕顾客，竞争激烈，如“明四喜”、“奶汤锅子鱼”、“煨鱿鱼丝”、“烩肉三鲜”等。民间菜经济实惠、富有乡土气息，如“光头肉片”、“肉丝烧茄子”、“葫芦头”等。清真菜历经明清发展，规模初具，如“羊肉泡馍”、“全羊席”，闻名遐迩。

陕西餐饮和饮食文化葆有周、秦、汉、唐等十多个王朝遗风，特色精绝，美不胜收。借历史与古都优势，陕西餐饮博采精华，兼收各民族珍馐风味，集内外之荟萃，挖掘继承历代宫廷之技艺，以品种繁多、花色奇异、民族特色浓厚、地方风味各异、古韵而著称。

但陕西餐饮业在其前期整体上发展比较缓慢，20世纪30年代以来，随着通车和\_兴起，陕西成为中国的大后方，各地迁移至的人口急剧增加，各种风味饮食也先后入驻西安，陕西餐饮业得以兴盛。后来，从上世纪80年代西安逐渐成为旅游胜地，国内外的交往日益频繁与密切，促使陕西的餐饮业一日千里，跨越发展。伴随着“饺子宴”、“小吃宴”、“仿唐宴”、“宫廷宴”等经典餐宴的挖掘面世，还出现了一批符合各地游客需要的创新菜，进一步提高了陕西餐饮的知名度。

**陕西中考往年英语作文范文 第六篇**

I was born in a beautiful town with high mountains around mountains are covered with all kinds of green the town runs a small ’s said that a new railway is going to be built to the east of the town and a bamboo factory to the the children of the school age can go to anyone is ill,he can go to see the doctor in the newly-built in the town are hard-working and never take the backwardness lying they are having a richer and better life,they are not satisfied with what they have are working hard to build their town into a modern one.

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